

Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

as compiled by

The Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety and the U.S. Department of Labor

Manufacturing Industry: 2004 Report

Manufacturing Industry Category Occupational Examples:

- Machine Operators
- Assemblers
- Lithographers
- Printing Press
 Operators
- Chemical Technicians
- Laborers and Material Handlers
- Millwrights
- Machinists
- Sewing Machine Operators
- Welders and Cutters
- Truck Drivers
- Food and Beverage Packagers
- Shipping and Receiving Clerks

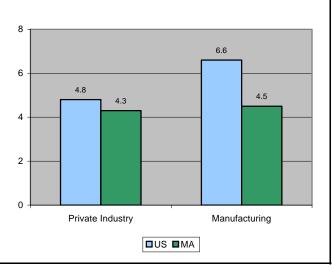
Includes NAICS codes 31-33

MASSACHUSETTS, 2004

Incidence Rates

Chart 1: Incidence rates³ of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), all private industries vs. manufacturing, MA & US, 2004⁴

- Massachusetts' incidence rate was notably lower than the national rate in manufacturing
- The incidence rate for manufacturing in MA was slightly higher than the MA rates for all private industries in 2004

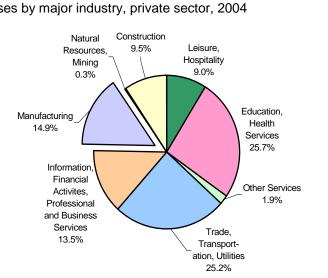


Injury and Illness Numbers

Chart 2: Percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry, private sector, 2004

Manufacturing

- 11.5% of all MA employees worked in the manufacturing industry in 2004
- 14.9% of the total injuries and illnesses in MA occurred in the manufacturing industry



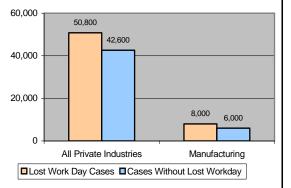
Injury and Illness Data Chart 3: Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illness, all private industries vs. manufacturing in MA, 2004 100,000 93,400 80,000 60,000 40,000 13,900 20,000 n

Manufacturing

All Private Industries

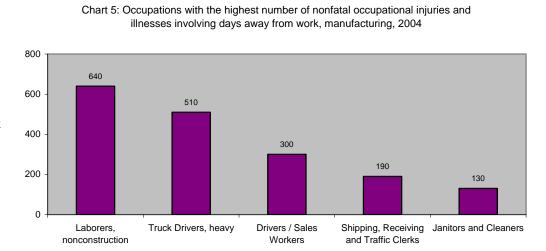
- Of the 93,400 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in MA, 13,900 occurred in the manufacturing industry
- Lost workday cases exceeded non-lost workday cases by 25%

Chart 4: Number of lost workday⁵ cases vs. non-lost workday cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, all private industries vs. manufacturing in MA, 2004



Occupational Data

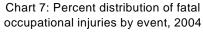
 Laborers (nonconstruction) had the highest number of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the manufacturing industry in MA during 2004, followed by truck drivers

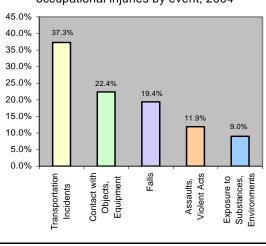


Summary Fatality Data: All Private Industries Chart 6: Number of fatal occupational injuries by major private industry, 2004 20 20 15 10 Construction ness The Services Jules Struces Orces indrates Hospitaling Manufacturing Transportation

- Number of fatalities in the private sector in MA fell from 77 in 2003 to 67 in 2004
- Transportation incidents represented about 37% of all workplace fatalities in MA in 2004

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries NOTE: Some data do not meet publica-tion criteria and will not add to the total.





Manufacturing Industry Case & Demographic Data

Age

Event or Exposure

Chart 8: Percent Distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, manufacturing, 2004

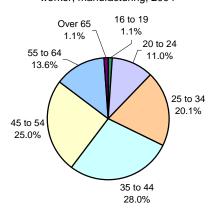
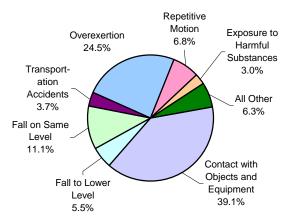


Chart 9: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, manufacturing, 2004



- Workers aged 35 to 44 and 45 to 54 made up more than half of all injured workers in 2004
- Most injuries and illnesses in 2004 were caused by contact with objects or equipment, followed by overexertion
- Sprains and strains were the most common nature of injury and illness in the manufacturing industry in 2004
- The upper extremities (arm, wrist, hand, finger and/or elbow) was the most common part of body to be injured or affected by illness in 2004.

Nature of Injury

Part of Body

Chart 10: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury, manufacturing, 2004

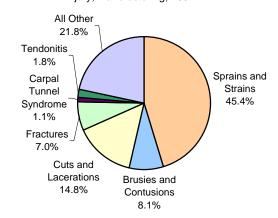
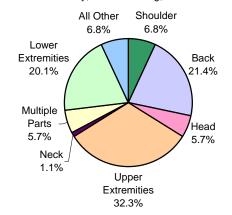


Chart 11: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, manufacturing, 2004



Source: United States Census Bureau

² Source: Summary estimates based on Bureau of Labor Statistics Survey

Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year.

^{200,000 =} base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

4 Massachusetts did not publish estimates for calendar year 2003. Prior to 2003 all state and national estimates were based on the SIC system. Because of substantial differences between the SIC system and NAICS, users are advised against making comparisons between the 2004 industrial categories and the results for previous years. ⁵Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, days of restricted work activity, or both.



MASSACHUSETTS OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES 2004 Report: Manufacturing

This report was compiled from data collected by the Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety under a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data has also been included from the Census of Fatal Occupational .

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